



## ALEXANDRIA.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 30.

The Lynchburg News, referring to the indignant comments that are now made by the Radical leaders and papers, in relation to the Ku Klux Klan—whatever it may be—and, certainly it does not seem to be much approved of among the quiet people of Virginia, nor its introduction recommended—calls to mind, what some may overlook, that these same indignant persons never had a word to say against the "Lo—il Leagues," one of the most mischievous organizations ever established, or, in opposition to the "Grand Army of the Republic," which, with all its bad features, had the additional one of being regulated on the military plan—to keep up agitation, and control by force. Let this be remembered. Inventors are sometimes plagued by imitations of their own inventions.

What the House of Representatives did with the Alabama "reconstruction" bill, will be seen by reference to the abstract of the proceedings of Congress, on Saturday, published in another column. In the debate on the subject, the National Intelligencer says, "Mr. Stevens secured a very large audience, as he proceeded to crack his whip at the Senate, and then, having tested its quality, to lay it on the shoulders of Mr. Bingham, to whom he applied some not very flattering expressions. Mr. Stevens backed squarely down from his position the other day, that to admit Alabama against the wishes of her people would be a piece of 'legislative injustice.' But his amendment, allowing everybody to vote, men and women, was rejected without discussion.

A number of citizens of Northern birth, living in Richmond, have addressed an appeal to the people of the Northern States, in relation to their course with regard to the South, and the situation of affairs among us. They show, in a brief manner, the true spirit of the southern people, and the gross manner in which it has been misrepresented by the adventurers here in quest of the spoils of office. We agree with the Richmond Dispatch that those who have issued this address, who make this voluntary effort in behalf of the people with whom they have cast their fortunes, deserve our hearty co-operation and sincere gratitude.

On Friday, in the U. S. Circuit Court at Chicago an important decision was given by Judge Drummond, to the effect that a witness called as an expert can compel the payment of his fees as an expert, and that, too, before he gives his testimony. The case in which the decision was given was that of Clark against the city of Chicago, for injuries sustained by falling into a hole in the sidewalk. Dr. Beebe was called to testify as an expert in medical science. He refused to testify unless he received fees as an expert, to the amount of \$25. The Judge decided that he was right, and the fees were paid.

The Washington Chronicle talks of the "absolute and irresponsible power which Andrew Johnson claims to exercise;" and of the "slaves of the power of our absolute President."—Probably, this is intended for "light irony." If we were called upon to name a man who claims no absolute power, and has no absolute, or hardly indeed, any kind of power, we should immediately say—Andrew Johnson. He is the most "powerless" individual, almost, in the whole country.

The State department has been recently in correspondence with the British government, with a view to forming a treaty recognizing the rights of naturalized U. S. citizens, and fixing definitely the law of expatriation, which has so long been an open question between the two governments. From the tenor of the latest official dispatches received from the British ministry, it is said, to be quite sure, that the matter will be arranged satisfactorily.

Consequence of the bad repute into which the "Carpet Baggers," who are roaming about in the Radical interest, have fallen, it is said, that they are discarding those harmless receptacles of a few cotton-shirts, and Radical documents and are purchasing, or borrowing "trunks" of all kinds and descriptions. The trade in trunks, it is also, said, has much increased of late, in the South and South West. "It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good."

The historian who described the decline and fall of Rome, picturing the "last scene of all" says, "the people—the great Roman people—was but a mob, a vile collection of Greeks, Syrians, Africans, barbarians, enfranchised slaves, and liberated gladiators, made worse because their affinities were not natural, and their national legislators were personally corrupt and politically dishonest." What lessons are taught by history!

Cards of the Programme under Mr. Bee. Wade's administration, are in circulation, giving the names of the members of the expected Cabinet—all Radicals of the deepest dye,—"cerulean in their hue."—The cards differ in name; but not quality or political color. It is admitted that the new President and his new Cabinet will be a "unit" in all that ultra Radicalism may expect or require.

A dispatch from Richmond states that the U. S. Grand Jury, in Underwood's Court, have found a new indictment against Jefferson Davis. It covers fifty pages of manuscript, detailing all the alleged offences since the commencement of the late war.

Cleaver, who was convicted of a heinous crime in Washington, last spring, but who obtained "a new trial," and was, afterwards, used as a witness against Surratt, is said to be at large—and has not had the "new trial." Curious business!

On Saturday last, Mr. Stanton sent to the House of Representatives a communication from Gen. Meade relative to the non-ratification of the Radical Constitution of Alabama. Gen. Meade does not favor the immediate admission of the State by Congress. He would prefer seeing the convention reassembled for a revision of the Constitution, to be submitted to the people under the new law.

We have received several numbers of the Sioux City Journal, published at Sioux City, Iowa. These papers show that the city is a thriving, business place, with great prospects ahead. It has an appearance of business very encouraging—and the people there are in high hopes about their railroads and other improvements.

The nomination of Gen. Grant as the candidate of the Radical party for President, having been secured, the next thing is to select a candidate for Vice President. Thirty-three persons have been named for that office. They are all strictly "lo—il!" Happy country!

The story that Chief Justice Chase had "consulted" as to whether his office as President officer during the impeachment, and as Chief Justice, does not require him to decide all questions of law in the case, is denied.

It is said that the Austrian Imperial family have taken under their protection and handsomely "endowed," the Princess Salm-Salm, on account of herism displayed by her in Mexico in behalf of Maximilian.

On the 28th instant the resignation of Jos. H. Barrett, Commissioner of Pensions, was forwarded to the President to take effect on the first day of May, the expiration of seven years' service.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

The Utah contested election case of McGroarty, gentle, vs. Hooper, Mormon, has been closed in the House committee of elections.—Evidence was submitted regarding the endowment oath which the elders of the Mormon church must take. According to the affidavit of a man who had taken it, it prescribed that whoever took it should have the United States government, do all in his power to overthrow it, teach the same to his children, and impress it upon his dying bed. Mr. Hooper was given an opportunity by the committee to state that he had never taken it, but declined. The committee have decided against his right to the seat.

Two sets of delegates from Florida were before the Committee on Reconstruction on Saturday. Each set presented a Constitution as passed for that State. One of the delegations is composed of Wisconsin men and one of Massachusetts men, "carpet bag" residents recently settled in Florida. The Constitution presented by the Wisconsin men is signed by Gen. Meade.

Brownlow publishes an article in the Knoxville Whig, under his own name, in which he denounces the Ku Klux Klan in the severest terms. He advises Union men of the League to arm and exterminate them, and says: "If any of the former should fall in the effort, there will be a million swords ready to avenge them."

It is "reported" that the Supreme Court, with only one dissenting vote, decided favorably to the petitioner in the McCord case, but that subsequently, with two dissenting votes, said to be Justice Field and Grier, it was determined by the court not to promulgate at present the proceedings and decision made in the case.

Special Treasury agents at Galveston, in Texas, have detected astounding frauds upon the revenue by means of the bonded warehouses, having ramifications at New Orleans and elsewhere. Several officials are involved. The frauds are chiefly in tobacco and whiskey. The parties implicated have fled.

Of the new style of female head dress, the New York Express says: "The young ladies who labor for a living in this city have all suddenly become musketeers. At least we judge so, from the fact that each of them carries a brass band on her head."

Leggett & Co., of Fulton street, near Market, in New York, on Saturday, were robbed of \$20,000. The safe was blown open. The robbers effected their escape.

Another heavy snow storm occurred at Omaha and along the Union Pacific Railroad on Thursday, and work on the mountain has been suspended on account of it.

It is now "reported" that the project for confiscation has not been abandoned, and is about to be revived, in view of the expected accession of Mr. Wade to the Presidency.

The ice has disappeared from Lake Erie, and navigation is resumed. It is a very early opening of trade.

Vanderbilt is supposed to be worth \$75,000,000. A large proportion of his means are invested in railroad stocks and securities.

The advices from Arkansas now report the adoption of the State Constitution by from three to five thousand majority.

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

Rev. Herman Bokum, Commissioner of Immigration for Tennessee, is on a lecturing tour through the Northern States for the purpose of attracting the attention of the farmers of those States to the great facilities offered in Tennessee. Arrangements are being made to invite immigration from Germany, the landing place for the immigrants to be Norfolk, from whence they will be forwarded to their destination via the Va. & Tenn. line.

The Petersburg Express announces that within the last ten days, twenty-one persons from Pennsylvania have settled within the immediate vicinity of that city, upon farms purchased for cash or its equivalent, all being practical farmers.

Several colored men have been arrested, near Lynchburg, caught in the act of cutting timber in a piece of woods belonging to Col. Lynch, and hauling it off, to be sold.

Large round slips of red paper, were found early Saturday morning, posted about Lynchburg in various places, bearing mysterious words.

The wages of the employees of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad company have, we learn, been reduced 20 per cent.

THE OYSTER FLEET.—The recent bad weather has had the effect of congregating in our waters some thirty or forty good-sized vessels that have come here to load with oysters. So soon as the clouds disperse, and we again have sunshine, these crafts will commence taking on board their cargoes from the adjacent waters. This trade brings ready money into our community, and should be encouraged. The oystermen of this section can fully appreciate their presence, and we trust that in future years the trade may be greatly enlarged.—Norfolk Journal.

## Foreign News.

The case of George Francis Train, who was arrested for debt due an English firm, incident to the street railroad speculation some years ago, came before the court of bankruptcy at Dublin a day or two since. Mr. Train presented to the court a schedule of his assets and liabilities, which the court rejected as a complete farce, and denounced it as "worthless as so much blank paper."

The trial of the Fenian Gen. Nagle, which was unsuccessfully attempted at Sligo, some time ago, will take place before the Court of Queen's Bench, in London, some time in May.

A cable dispatch from Abyssinia, dated Antalo, the 6th instant, says King Theodoros is in a strong position—within two days' march from Meqalea—with 15,000 men and six guns, and means fight. Napier had 6,000 troops near Antalo. His baggage had been reduced, and the army was prepared to move forward.

The Spanish Government is excluding all American newspapers, seizing them in the mails or wherever found. Even those addressed to Mr. Hale, the U. S. Minister, have been suppressed. Mr. Hale has protested to the Spanish Government against this outrage. Later dispatches mention that the riots at Charleroi, Belgium, had again broken out. The disorder has spread with alarming rapidity to other mining districts in the neighborhood. The authorities have posted troops and taken other measures to meet every emergency.

It is "reported" that the Emperor Napoleon is engaged in preparing an important manifesto in regard to the foreign policy of his Government. The document is expected to appear about the 15th proximo. It is estimated by the Minister of War, Marshal Niel, that since the new army law has been put in operation the Garde Mobile of France has been increased to 500,000 men.

Anti-Prussian riots have taken place in Northern Bavaria. The crowds gathered at several places, and made violent demonstrations against the Prussian influence and union with the Northern Confederation.

## Congress.

In the Senate, on Saturday, a resolution was adopted requesting the President to inform the Senate whether he has established or ordered the establishment of any new military department since the 1st day of August, 1867, and if so, what department or departments, and under what statute or other authority. [This order is no doubt caused by the President creating the new military department of the Atlantic, with headquarters at Washington, and the appointment of General Hancock thereto.] The bill to exempt certain manufactures from internal taxation, with amendments thereto, as agreed upon by the Conference Committee of the two Houses, was taken up and debated at length. Great objection was made to the additional sections which had been added to the bill, in relation to punishment of frauds in the illicit distillation of whiskey. The Senate, finally, by a vote of yeas 33, nays 9, rejected the bill, and asked for another Committee of Conference.

The House of Representatives was engaged during the whole of Saturday's session with the bill for the admission of Alabama into the Union. During the debate Mr. Stevens made a characteristic speech in favor of his amendment to the bill. The House proceeded to vote. Mr. Stevens' amendment was rejected by a vote of 73 to 32. A further amendment to the first section offered by Mr. Stevens was also rejected. The House then adopted a substitute for the whole bill, proposed by Mr. Spaulding, of Ohio, and the bill as thus amended was passed—yeas 102, nays 29. [The bill as passed is substantially the same as that introduced into the Senate by Mr. Stewart. It recognizes the Constitution voted on in Alabama as the basis of a provisional State Government, and authorizes the officers elected under it to qualify and enter upon their duties. The Legislature is to be convened by the Governor, and is empowered to submit the Constitution to the registered voters at another election. Amendments may be proposed by the Legislature and voted on separately by the people. When the Constitution has been approved by a majority vote of those actually voting, and the Legislature shall have adopted the Fourteenth Amendment to the National Constitution, then Alabama may present its Constitution to Congress for approval. Until that time the Reconstruction acts are continued in force in the State.]

RADICAL CAUCUS IN RICHMOND.—A few nights since that cauldron wherein the Radicals of Jefferson Ward prepare their political diet, the old U. S. Hotel—boiled and seethed with unwonted vigor and activity. A large number of the faithful assembled on that occasion, and were organized by putting Mr. Benjamin Bragg in the chair. Among those on the stand we noticed several who were at one time prominent in their advocacy of the "Lost Cause"—such as J. L. C. Danner, C. A. Brockmeyer, E. W. Massey (member of the Convention), etc., etc. It was agreed by the vote of 70 to 36 to take the offices of the city by storm; and Brockmeyer's name being mentioned for one of them, a wild-looking man absolutely refused to support him "for any office in the gift of Gen. Schofield or any other man, because he (Brockmeyer) had been a volunteer in the rebel army, and was not now true to the negro." Brockmeyer explained, and his claims to promotion were strongly urged upon the "brethering" present by Massey, who assured them that "he, too, had fought in the rebel army, but not of his own choice: he had been forced into the business altogether against his will." In conclusion, he warmly recommended Brockmeyer for any office in the gift of the General commanding, assuring all present that he was as good and as true a man as the (Massey) was! This raised a storm; for Brockmeyer was not as popular in the party as he would like to be, many seeming to coincide in opinion with the first speaker; "that Brockmeyer was not true to the negro." A Brockmeyer, a thin-faced man, named Gale, who bore about him the marks of active service in the field, objected to Brockmeyer on the ground that there was an iron clad oath which all foreigners becoming citizens of this State had to take; Brockmeyer had once taken that oath, and afterwards voluntarily taken up arms against the United States, and he now comes here and asks you to recommend him for office. "I," said Gale, "was in service at the battle of Bull Run, and during the heat of that day's engagement received seven bullet wounds, and I fear that one or more of them may have been from the hands of Brockmeyer, as he claims to have fought bravely and well in the rebel cause on that day."

Quite a storm of patriotism now raged, and resulted in the formation of a ticket, to be presented to General Schofield for his favorable consideration, and a committee was appointed to wait on him with said names, and demand from him the removal of all the city officers, putting in their places some who claim to have fought gallantly and well in the "rebel army," and who are now ready to "do or die" for any office in his gift!—Richmond Dispatch.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE will probably adjourn to-night. Among the bills which have passed both houses are the following: Forming a new public free school system; changing the oyster law of the State; regulating the department of labor and agriculture; appropriating \$20,000 in aid of the destitute of the South; amending the act for the registering of voters; fixing the State tax at nineteen cents on the one hundred dollars, including ten cents for school purposes, and the bill amending the code in relation to religious corporations.—Baltimore Sun.

## Letter from Clarke County.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] WHITE POST, March 26.—As doubtless is the case with you, we are now enjoying, or at least, experiencing, a great variety of weather. Spring and winter, for the past two weeks, seem to have been contending for the mastery, and as the matter now stands, "old winter" seems to have gained the victory, as he has once more overspread the earth with his snowy mantle. I hope, however, this may prove a drying effort, though it looks like ingratitude to complain of snow, now, when it afforded such good protection to the wheat during the winter; but as is sometimes the case, with friends, they are only valued when conducive to our pleasure or interest.

The wheat crop, I think, I may safely say, is a promising one throughout this section; the few days of warm weather greatly improved its appearance, and settled the question as to its not being winter killed. With a prosperous season, we have every reason to look for a full average crop. Many of our Virginia papers, unintentionally, do our farmers much harm by greatly over estimating the crops in their various neighborhoods; last year the prevailing opinion, based entirely upon newspaper accounts, was that the crop of Virginia was an enormous one; whereas, with the exception of a portion of the Valley, it was in reality a failure. Yet under the erroneous impression there was a great decline in prices when the new crop first came to market, and all who sold early had to suffer, speculators alone realized any benefit. I know there is no bad motive for this, but either from want of proper information, or else a simple desire to speak favorably of their particular sections.

Very little spring ploughing has been done. Should the wet weather continue much longer corn planting will be late. So soon as the spring fairly opens, 'tis said, work will be commenced on the extension railroad from Winchester to Strasburg. Winchester, which has been more prosperous since the war than for years before, will doubtless be injured by this road, as the large trade now seeking that market in wagons, will pass through by rail.

The feeling of the people regarding the impeachment, as with all other political matters, seems to be that of indifference. Politics have indeed lost their charm!

## Gen. Butler, the Leader of the Radical Party.

The man who voted in the Democratic National Convention forty odd times for Jefferson Davis to be the candidate for the Presidency, and who helped to break up the Democratic Convention, because it would not nominate Mr. Davis, is now the leader of the Radical party in the House.

The following is the closing part of a letter from Gen. Butler, in Washington, to a gentleman in Salem, Mass.: "Let me say to you that so far from being a repudiator of the national debt, the financial views I have put forth are the only ones breaking water between repudiation and the bondholder, and whoever knows all these facts as I know them, and does not see it, is as blind as a mole, and would be fitly represented here by a dromedary. Within a year this will all be apparent, and when everybody agrees to it each will wonder they had not seen it before."

"I am so accustomed to have my political views accepted by my party and the country from eight to eighteen months after date, that premature clamor about them is but little annoyance."

"I advocated the emancipation of the negroes in August, 1861. They began to be emancipated in September, 1862, and were finally proclaimed so in January, 1863. I armed the blacks in August, 1862. The Government adopted the policy in the summer of 1863. I declared for impartial suffrage in the summer of '66; it has since the creed of the party in the spring of '67. I insisted on the necessity of impeachment in the fall of '68. I am now managing the trial of the President in the spring of '69, and, therefore, have not time to write you a longer letter, or more elaborate." Yours, truly, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

We see from this that he is now leading in almost everything only a few months ahead of the Radical party, which he drags after him.—National Intelligencer.

## Va. "Reconstruction" Convention.

In the Convention on Friday, Mr. Easton Gibson offered the following, which was read and laid over:

Whereas, the retention of seats upon this floor by disloyal men is highly dangerous to the stability of the Federal Government and the flag which waves

"O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave,"

and tends to retard the progress of civilization and the restoration of the authority of the best government on earth: Therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on privileges and elections be instructed to inquire into the present and past loyalty of the "gentlemen from Charles City" and formerly from Canada, Mr. Babcock.

During the session, Col. John S. Mosby, who was in Richmond, visited the hall, and witnessed the proceedings on the subject of the organization of the free schools. After Colonel Mosby left the hall, Mr. J. C. Gibson offered the following resolution, which was ruled out of order: "Whereas, Col. John S. Mosby is now in the city: Therefore, Resolved, That in consideration of the noble, disinterested and self-sacrificing services rendered this State, he be invited to occupy a seat of honor on this floor."

THE FREEDMEN AND THE HOMESTEAD ACT. In the spring of 1866 Congress so amended the homestead laws as to authorize any person, without distinction of race or color, to obtain a patent for eighty acres of Government land in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas; the immediate requirements being the payment of \$5 and actual occupation and cultivation. The amended law was approved June 21, 1866. The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received returns showing that up to September 30, 1867, 325,886 acres of the Government lands in the States above named have been taken up. Major General Howard has fuller returns, showing that the freedmen alone have taken up over 300,000 acres—about 3,000 farms in Florida and about 150 farms in each of the other States.—Washington Chronicle.

A letter from the Petersburg correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch recommends to the consideration of the farmers of Virginia, the cultivation of barley. The numerous breweries in the State require a large supply of this grain, and our soils are well adapted to its production. A year or two ago, under an offer of seed from the brewers, a number of persons sowed it for the first time, and in some cases with fine results. Even as a crop for domestic use—that is to say, for feeding—it is more valuable than oats, than which also no crop is more uncertain. Both hops and barley deserve to be tried, together with other things, to give greater diversity to our agriculture.

Gen. Carey of Ohio, one of the two Republicans in the House who voted against impeaching the President, made a speech to his constituents a few days since, in which he said:

"One of the purest men, and one of the best Republicans, came and sat down by me after I had voted against impeachment, and said: 'Carey, I believe in my soul you are right; I would rather give my right arm than to have voted for it, but you know the power of party.' Oh, the tyranny of party! The vilest despotism on God's footstool is the tyranny of party." [Applause.]

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—Mahlon Ashford, as a commissioner appointed by the court, is now engaged in taking testimony in the case of L. C. Baker and others, against the Corporation of Washington, now pending in the Equity Court, the object of which is to have the reward of \$20,000 offered by the city for the apprehension of Booth, &c., awarded to those contesting for it—fifty four in number.

There will be some changes among the female employees in the various branches of the Treasury Department this week. About thirty-five will be discharged, and ten or twelve new appointments made for the most meritorious applicants, which new appointments have already been selected.

On Saturday, Samuel Strong arrived in this city from Albany and surrendered himself to the Marshal, in response to the warrant issued by Judge Carter on Thursday last, under a requisition from Gen. Schofield, commanding the First Military District. The matter will be argued before the court, probably, to-day.

There is every indication that the building operations in this city the present year will be upon the most extensive scale, and an unusually large number of new houses for business purposes and for private residences are to be erected. Contracts have already been made for the erection of over a score of handsome and costly residences in the northern section of the city.

The work upon the new Masonic Temple, at the corner of Ninth and F streets, is to be at once renewed and continued until the edifice is completed.

Another street railway is proposed, for which a charter will be obtained. It is to be called the Connecticut Avenue and Park railroad.

Heard Thaddeus Stevens upon legislating "outside of the constitution"—and mark the reference to West Virginia! In his speech, in the House, on Saturday, on the Alabama bill, Mr. Stevens said:

"I am often reminded by gentlemen around me—very wise and some otherwise [laughter]—that I have said more than once that all this is outside of the Constitution. He is 'otherwise' who thinks that that assertion is not true. [Laughter among the Democrats.] This very proceeding shows that this House believes that it is acting not according to the terms of the Constitution, which found no such cases of lapses territory, to be formed into communities and brought into the nation. When West Virginia was introduced, (and I first made that declaration,) it was admitted by a majority of the House, on the ground that it had gone through with the forms of the Constitution in acquiring the consent of both States, while one had ceased to exist long before, and the other one existed in Ohio. [Laughter.] And I voted for the admission of that State, but I was not going to make either a fool or a knave of myself, and to say that I voted for it under the Constitution, or that I did not know what I was voting for. I held then, as I hold now, that, having conquered that territory from another power, a power recognized as an independent belligerent by all the sovereign nations, we had a right to treat it as such, and to take it in or keep it out, as we pleased."

Thad. Stevens offered a substitute for the Howard Bill, in Congress, Wednesday last, which provides that all male citizens over the age of twenty-one blacks and all, shall vote in every State of the Union. Mr. Spaulding, a Radical from Ohio, said in the debate:

"But so long as the Constitution remains as it is, I will suffer my right arm to drop from its socket sooner than vote for any such bill as that now before the House. In saying this I am bold to affirm that I speak the sentiment of a large majority of my colleagues on this floor, irrespective of party. I should regard the passage of this bill at this hour as the death-knell of our hopes as a political party in the Presidential canvass."

Yet this man Spaulding voted to force negro suffrage on the South!

## COMMERCIAL.

Alexandria Market, March 30, 1868.

FLOUR, Superfine.....	\$11 00	6 11 25
Extra.....	11 75	6 12 25
Family Extra.....	13 00	6 15 50
Family choice.....	15 00	6 15 50
WHEAT, White, prime.....	2 75	6 20 00
Good.....	2 70	6 25 00
Red, white.....	2 70	6 25 00
Good.....	2 60	6 20 00
CORN, White.....	1 10	6 00 00
Mixed.....	1 00	6 00 00
Yellow.....	1 12	6 10 00
CORN MEAL.....	1 10	6 10 00
OATS.....	75	6 07 00
RYE.....	1 00	6 10 00
DRESSED HOGS, per 100 lbs.....	10 00	6 11 00
APPLES, Dried per lb.....	5 00	6 00 00
Green per bbl.....	2 50	6 40 00
IRISH POTATOES.....	1 00	6 20 00
SEED, Flax.....	3 30	6 25 00
Timothy.....	3 50	6 00 00
Clover.....	9 00	6 25 00
SUMAC per 100 lbs.....	1 00	6 15 00
PLASTER, Ground, per ton of		
2240 pounds.....	9 00	6 00 00
Ground.....	11 00	6 00 00
4 bags.....	10 00	6 00 00
Lump.....	6 50	6 20 00
SALT, Ground Alum.....	2 20	6 25 00
Liverpool fine.....	3 10	6 35 00
Turk's Island, from store.....	30 00	6 02 00
WOOL, Common Unwashed.....	20 22	6 24 00
Washed.....	30 33	6 38 00
Wool, washed.....	20 25	6 24 00
Merino, unwashed.....	20 25	6 28 00
Merino, washed.....	40 40	6 35 00
BUTTER, prime.....	50 50	6 54 00
Common to middling.....	25 25	6 30 00
EGGS, White.....	20 20	6 24 00
BACON, Hams, prime country.....	10 16	6 17 00
Sugar-cured.....	10 18	6 20 00
Sides.....	10 14	6 15 00
Shoulders.....	10 11 1/2	6 12 1/2
LARD.....	10 10	6 00 00
HAY, per ton, from the cars.....	16 00	6 10 00
WHEAT.....	2 05	6 00 00

REMARKS.—The market opened with some activity; a fair demand and prices firmer.—Flour steady. For Wheat there was a fair inquiry for good, with sales of white at 27, and red at 27 1/2; offerings light. Corn has improved, and we note sales of 1400 bushels mixed at 110. Yellow 113, but offerings very limited. Rye in fair request, with sales at 165.—Oats quiet, with sales at 73. Sales of Corn Meal at 105 1/2 for country-ground. Butter still scarce and prices well up. Lard steady.—Bacon firm. Beans and Peas in good demand.

## Receipts of Produce, &amp;c., by Railroad.

The following are the receipts of produce, &c., by railroad, for the past week:

O. A. & M. R. R.—Corn, 11,802 bushels; wheat, 1010; oats, 1210; rye, 821; potatoes, 270 bushels; peas, 135 bushels; new, 2 bushels; dressed, 14 bushels; corn meal, 75 bushels; onions, 15 bushels; flour, 90 bbls; dried fruit, 2500 lbs; whiskey, 10 bbls; apples, 55 bbls; hides, 4 bundles; eggs, 122 bbls and boxes; lard, 6 firkins; ploughs, 2; butter, 12 firkins; bacon, 800 lbs; dressed hogs, 26; cabbage, 2 bbls; sunnec, 5 sacks—200 lbs; winter, 1 bushel; new, 5500 lb; iron, (old and new), 35,500 lbs; bones, 1550 lbs; fence rails, 7000; rails, 500; cedar posts, 50; sundries, 9 bbls and boxes; wood, 174 cords; hoop poles, 10,410; cattle, horses, calves, and pigs, 7; other freight, amounting to 15 tons. Freight sent forward, 440 tons.

## MARINE LIST.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA—MARCH 30.

ARRIVED.  
Steamer James S. Green, Inman, New York, to Mr. Eldridge & Co.  
Steamer Columbia, Harper, Baltimore, to B. Wheat.  
Steamer Geo. H. Stout, Ford, Philadelphia, to M. Eldridge & Co.

## CITY NOTICES.

WHOSE HAIR IS FALLING OUT